

PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

GEOGRAPHY, PART IV

Review of Political Geography
Commercial Geography of the United States

By

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THE UNITED STATES

Is the most progressive country in the world as well as the most important to us.
The United States Comprises:

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| (a) Forty-eight States. | (c) The District of Columbia. |
| (b) Two Territories. | (d) The Panama Canal Zone. |
- (e) The colonial possessions are Porto Rico and a few small islands near it; Guam; Tutuila and the Philippine Islands, over 2,400. Only about 11 are of any importance.

Location: *The main part of the United States* is in the central part of North America. North Temperate Zone.

Boundaries: *North*, Canada, St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes, except Lake Michigan; *East*, Atlantic Ocean; *South*, Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Mexico and Rio Grande River; *West*, Pacific Ocean.

I. *The territory of Alaska* is in the extreme northwestern part of North America. Boundaries: *North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Dominion of Canada; *South*, Pacific Ocean; *West*, Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

II. *The territory of Hawaii*, surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, is in about the same latitude as Cuba.

III. *Panama Canal Zone* is in the extreme southern part of North America.

IV. (a) *Porto Rico* is in the *Greater Antilles*, a part of the *West Indies*.

(b) *Guam*—In Pacific Ocean. (c) *Tutuila*—In Pacific Ocean.

(d) *Philippine Islands*—In the Pacific Ocean, southeast of Asia.

The numerous bays that indent the coasts of the United States help to increase its commercial importance by affording good harbors. The east coast has many more than the west.

I. Surface—Atlantic Slope, narrow in the north, widening to between two and three hundred miles in the south. It is widest south of the 41st parallel North Latitude. It has:

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Short, swift, tidal rivers.</i> | 4. <i>Large population.</i> |
| 2. <i>Good harbors.</i> | 5. <i>Great commercial activity.</i> |
| 3. <i>Fertile land.</i> | 6. <i>Great wealth.</i> |

II. Atlantic Highlands, or Appalachian Mountain System, a long, narrow section west of the Atlantic Slope, a great iron, coal and oil region, extends from *Maine* to *Alabama*.

III. The Great Central Plain. Extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Highlands. Its surface consists of low, fertile plains in the east, separated from the higher plains in the west by the Mississippi River. From this river westward the land rises until it reaches an altitude of 2,000 feet.

It has—(a) *long, large, slow-flowing rivers*; (b) *fertile plains*; (c) *large tracts of pasture land*; (d) *large systems of irrigation which, by providing water, have made barren land fertile.*

It is the great agricultural section which provides a considerable part of the *breadstuffs, cattle and articles of clothing* for our own use, as well as for export. Around the Lakes are found *iron, lumber and copper*.

It may be divided from north to south—

(a) Lake slope; (b) Central plain; (c) Gulf slope.

IV. Pacific Highlands include—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) <i>Rocky Mountains.</i> | (c) <i>Great Basin.</i> |
| (b) <i>Great Plateau.</i> | (d) <i>Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains.</i> |

A large body of salt water is found in the great basin, known as the Great Salt Lake; besides this there are numerous smaller bodies of salt water. They are caused by the lakes having no apparent outlet, and the evaporation of water leaves the salt mineral deposit.

From the Pacific Highlands we obtain the greater part of our precious metals.

V. Pacific Slope: West of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains; does not extend to the coast except about Puget Sound. It includes the *Valley of the Willamette* and the valley formed by the *San Joaquin* and *Sacramento Rivers*. The valleys of the slope are very fertile, producing large quantities of fruit and grain. It has but few harbors and few tidal rivers—*Columbia* and *Willamette* are the most important rivers. Near the coast is the Coast Range of mountains.

Wet season—October to May; *dry season*—the remainder of the year.

The trees in this section grow to great size.

Drainage: East of the Atlantic Highlands the land is well drained by the short, rapid rivers that have their sources in the mountains that make up the highlands.

The waters of the Rivers of the Rocky Mountain section are being used to irrigate the barren land; provide power where needed. This is done at a great expense by the government, building dams and diverting rivers from their natural courses so that their waters may be used.

The Great Lakes form the largest body of inland or fresh water in the world. It is a highway for a great amount of commerce. More freight is carried on the Detroit River than on the Suez Canal. A disadvantage to this route is that in winter it cannot be used.

Mountains: I. *Appalachian Mountain System*, extending from Maine to Alabama. The average height of the system is about 2,000 feet. The principal mountain peaks of this system are:

- (a) *Mt. Mitchell*, in North Carolina. (b) *Mt. Washington*, in New Hampshire.
(c) *Mt. Marcy*, in New York.

II. *The Rocky Mountain System* is in the western part of the United States, and extends northwest to southeast. The mountains average nearly 10,000 feet high. The principal mountain peaks are:

- (a) *Mt. McKinley*, in Alaska. (b) *Mt. St. Elias*, in Alaska. (c) *Pike's Peak*, in Colorado.

III. *The Pacific Highland System* is near the western coast.

The average height of the mountains of this system is a little less than those of the Rocky Mountain system. These mountains extend nearly north and south. The highest peaks of this system are:

- (a) *Mt. Whitney*, in California. (b) *Mt. Rainier*, in Washington.
(c) *Mt. Shasta*, in California.

Climate: In general that of the Temperate Zone; modified by *winds; elevation; proximity to ocean*.

The destruction of the forests not only lessens the amount of rainfall, but also permits destructive winds to destroy whole sections of country.

The climate of a country affects its products by increasing or decreasing the productiveness, according to the length of the growing season. The length of the *growing season* of the United States in the south and southeastern part is practically the whole year, while in the northern part it is only 120 days.

The climate affects the productiveness by the amount of moisture that is deposited on the surface. When there is little moisture there are dry and barren wastes, no matter how high the temperature may be.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

I. Agricultural. The United States excels all other countries in the quantity and variety of its natural resources.

(a) *Corn*. Iowa and Illinois produce the greatest amount of corn.

(b) *Wheat*. The following States lead in its production:

Kansas, North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana.

(c) *Cotton*. Texas produces nearly one-fourth of the cotton crop of the United States, followed by Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina.

(d) *Tobacco*. Kentucky leads all the states in the production and value of the

tobacco crop. This state produces over one-third of the whole amount raised; its value is about one-fourth that of the whole crop in the U. S. It is followed by North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin, South Carolina.

- (e) *Hay*. New York excels in the production of hay. It produces nearly one-tenth of the whole crop. It is followed by Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana.
- (f) *Potatoes*. New York also excels in this crop, producing about one-seventh of the whole crop raised in the United States. The following states rank high in the production of this crop: Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio, Illinois.
- (g) *Sugar Beets*. California, Colorado and Michigan raise five-sevenths of the whole crop.

II. Animal:

- (a) *Horses*. In value, the horse about equals the combined values of cows, cattle, and swine raised in the United States. The North Central States raise the largest number.
- (b) *Cattle and Swine* are raised in greatest number in the Central States. Wherever there is corn, hogs will be raised. Near extensive tracts of grazing land cattle will be bred.
- (c) Sheep are raised to a great extent in the Western States, particularly in the extreme Northwest.
- (d) *Poultry* is becoming one of the most important products. Its value (1900) was greater than that of the crop of oats. Ohio and Iowa rank first in this product. It is only exceeded in value by the corn crop.

III. Mineral.

- (a) *Coal* (anthracite)—Eastern Pennsylvania; very limited in Colorado and New Mexico.

Coal (bituminous)—Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio.

- (b) *Iron*—Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, Pennsylvania.
- (c) *Petroleum*—Texas and Louisiana, West Virginia, California, Pennsylvania.
- (d) *Gas*—Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kansas.
- (e) *Salt*—Michigan, New York, Kansas, Ohio.
- (f) *Aluminum*—The clay from which this metal is obtained is found throughout the United States. Arkansas produces it in large quantities.
- (g) *Zinc*—Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey.
- (h) *Lead*—Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Mississippi Valley. In this product the United States ranks first.
- (i) *Copper*—Montana, Arizona. In this product the United States ranks among the first.
- (j) *Silver*—Colorado, Montana, Utah, Idaho. In this product the United States ranks first.
- (k) *Gold*—Colorado, California, Alaska.
- (l) *Stone*—

1. Sandstone, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York.
2. Granite, New England.
3. Slate, New York and Vermont.
4. Marble, Vermont and Georgia.
5. Limestone, Indiana.

IV. Fisheries:

- (a) *DEEP SEA*, In States bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The products are:

North Atlantic States, cod, halibut, mackerel, oysters, lobsters.

Maryland and South Atlantic States, oysters and shad.

Gulf States, led by Florida, obtain oysters, red snappers and sponges.

The Pacific States lead in obtaining salmon and oysters.

Alaska is the center of seal fisheries, and we obtain large quantities of salmon, cod and halibut.

- (b) **INLAND FISHINGS.** 1. *Lake States*, herring, lake trout, whitefish and yellow perch. 2. *Mississippi Valley States*, German carp, catfish, Buffalo fish, mussels. 3. Wherever there are streams and lakes, trout, bass and pickerel are found.

V. Water Power. The short, swift rivers of the Atlantic slope afford power for manufacturing purposes. Niagara Falls generates electricity, which is used in many of the neighboring cities and towns. The United States Government is reserving land bordering on rivers in the western section of the United States where water power may be obtained, so that it may not be controlled by a few people.

Government. Republic—Legislative body: Congress; consisting of Senate and House of Representatives, members of which are chosen by the people.

COMMERCE

The excess of production of any article in any part of the world supplies a want for this article in other parts of the world. The exchange of commodities is made, and this exchange is called *Commerce*.

Commerce depends upon

(a) **People**—Highly civilized people develop the productiveness of a country; have more wants, and this makes necessary a greater variety of products. This increases the exchange of products and develops commerce.

Less civilized people are satisfied with what they can personally obtain with little labor, and with them commerce is restricted.

(b) **Character of Country**—

1. A mountainous section of country affords grazing for cattle and produces minerals. Not adapted for crop cultivation.

2. A level and well watered country is adapted for agriculture.

3. A section that has rapidly flowing streams becomes a manufacturing center.

4. Well wooded sections give lumber.

5. Nearness to ocean give commerce and fishing.

(c) **Climate**—

1. *Warm countries*, while they develop animal and vegetable products, prevent the amount of energy to be put in work that we find in cooler sections.

2. Countries that have a *temperate* climate have the best conditions for the development of commerce. The climate makes the people active; their wants increase, and at the same time they become better workers and makers of new and useful articles.

3. *Cold countries* restrict products except minerals and those of fur bearing animals; retard activity, and thus check commercial development.

(d) **Transportation:** The country that perfects its means of transporting goods the most, will be the most benefited commercially.

Commercial Centers: are places where products from the surrounding country are brought to be distributed to places where they are most needed.

Seaports: are commercial centers on the coast. They distribute domestic products and receive foreign and domestic goods. A seaport must have a good harbor.

Exports are the excess of products sent from one place to another. They may be:

(a) *Domestic*, when sent to other parts of the same country.

(b) *Foreign*, when sent to other countries.

Imports: Are the excess of goods that are brought from one place to another place. They are of two kinds:

(a) *Domestic*, when brought from one place to another place in the same country.

(b) *Foreign*, when brought from one country to another.

The United States possesses to a greater degree than any other country the conditions that make for commercial greatness:

(a) Its people are highly civilized, active and progressive.

(b) The character of its surface is adapted to all classes of pursuits.

(c) The climate, in the main temperate, admits of the products of semi-tropical countries as well as the furs and woods of the cold zone.

(d) Its harbors are unexcelled; its railroads unrivalled; its rivers and canals afford many highways; while the Great Lakes in connection with the Erie Canal offer a means of bringing the products of the West to the coast.

Imports and Exports: The exports of the United States exceed its imports about fifty per cent. This causes the country to increase in wealth and commercial importance.

According to the amount of trade with the United States the countries rank as follows: The United Kingdom has three times the amount of any other country.

Then follow:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Germany. | (d) Canada. | (g) Japan. |
| (b) West Indies (including Cuba). | (e) Netherlands. | (h) Brazil. |
| (c) France. | (f) Mexico. | |

The United States sells three times the amount to the United Kingdom that it buys from it. Then follow:

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|------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Germany. | (e) Spain. | (i) Denmark. |
| (b) Canada. | (f) Italy. | (j) Mexico. |
| (c) Netherlands. | (g) Norway. | (k) Central America. |
| (d) Belgium. | (h) Sweden. | (l) Argentina. |

We buy more than we sell to

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) West Indies. | (d) East Indies. | (g) Chinese Empire. |
| (b) Brazil. | (e) Chile. | |
| (c) Switzerland. | (f) Japan. | |

Commercial Centers—New York:

Its location at the mouth of the Hudson River, which is connected by the Erie Canal with the Great Lakes; its fine harbor; immense water front, over 340 miles; its railroad connections with all sections of the United States; the immense number of manufactories in it and near by make it the chief commercial center of the United States.

Its exports consist of breadstuffs, provisions, manufactured articles, petroleum, raw cotton, iron, gold, silver and tobacco. Half of all the imports received in the United States pass through New York. They are principally:

- Raw Sugar*—Cuba, Germany.
- Coffee* from Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Central America.
- Chemicals, Drugs*—Chile, Germany, Great Britain.
- Hides*—Argentina, France, Russia.
- Manufactured Cotton*—Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, France.
- Silk, unmanufactured*—China, Japan, Italy.
- India Rubber*—Brazil, Congo, East Indies.

The following steamship lines sail to foreign and domestic ports:—

- The American line* connects it with Southampton.
- The Anchor Line* connects it with Glasgow and Londonderry.
- The Atlantic Transport Line* connects it with London.
- The Cunard and White Star Lines* connect it with Queenstown and Liverpool, also with Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.
- The French Line* connects it with Havre.
- The Hamburg-American Steamships* connect it with Hamburg, Naples.
- The Holland-American Line* connects it with Rotterdam.
- The North German Lloyd line* of steamships connects with Bremen, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.
- The Red Star Line* connects it with Antwerp.

Besides these there are many steamers connecting New York with—

- Norfolk, which sends vegetables to New York.
- Charleston and Savannah, cotton and rice.

- (c) Bermudas, vegetables and flowers.
- (d) West Indies, sugar, tropical fruits, tobacco.
- (e) Mexican and Central American ports, coffee, tropical fruits and woods.
- (f) Gulf ports of United States, sugar, rice, cotton.

New Orleans:

Its position on the Mississippi River about one hundred miles from its mouth, in a sugar, cotton and rice country, makes it a distributing center for these products; ocean steamers can discharge their cargoes at its wharves, and thus it becomes a distributing point for imports; being the chief railroad center of the South adds to its commercial importance. It imports:

Raw Sugar from Cuba.

Coffee, from Venezuela and Mexico.

Linens, from Belgium.

Hemp and Flax, from Mexico.

This port exports large quantities of sugar, rice and cotton.

The principal steamship lines are:

(a) *Leyland*, sailing to Liverpool.

(b) *Morgan Line*, to New York and Havana.

(c) *United Fruit Company's*, to gulf ports and New York.

(d) *New York and Porto Rico S. S. Co.*, to Porto Rico.

It ranks fifth in amount of its imports and third in amount of its exports.

Boston:

The short, swift rivers of the Northeastern Atlantic States make them manufacturing centers. The railroads that connect them with Boston, with its open harbor, all tend to make it a commercial center. It ranks first as the distributing city of leather goods, principally shoes; manufactured woolens and cottons, breadstuffs, iron and steel manufactures are sent in large quantities from this city. The principal lines leaving this port are:

(a) *Allan Line*, to Glasgow.

(b) *Cunard Line*, to Queenstown, Liverpool and Southampton.

(c) *Plant Line*, to Canadian Provinces.

(d) *Leyland Line*, to Liverpool.

(e) *Dominion Line*, to Liverpool.

(f) *Ward Line*, to Cuba.

It imports—

Raw Sugar, from Germany.

Chemicals and Drugs, Chile, Germany, India.

Manufactured Cotton, Great Britain, Germany, France.

India Rubber, Brazil and Congo.

Linen, Germany and Great Britain.

Flax, Mexico.

It ranks second in the value of its imports and fifth in the amount of its exports.

Philadelphia:

At the head of navigation on the Delaware River, surrounded by a rich agricultural section; near to the coal and iron mines, and thus in a manufacturing section; the center of numerous railroads, it has become the chief distributing city for coal, iron, and steel products, carpets and rugs, as well as other manufactured articles.

The principal steamship lines are:

(a) *American Steamship Co.* connects it with Queenstown and Liverpool.

(b) *Red Star Steamship Co.* connects it with London and Antwerp.

Its imports are principally—

Raw Sugar, Cuba, Java, Germany.

Chemicals, Drugs, Great Britain, Germany.

Hides, India, Argentine, France and Russia.

Silk, France, Germany and Switzerland.

It ranks third in value of its imports and fourth in value of exports.

Galveston:

Having the best harbor of any city on the Gulf of Mexico; being connected by railroads with all sections of a State that is proving to be very fertile, has made this city the greatest cotton market of the world. It also distributes large quantities of rice, grain, flour and cattle products. It is connected with other countries by the following lines:

- (a) *North German Lloyd Line*, Bremen.
- (b) *Langbehn Bros. S. S. Line*, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam.
- (c) *Leyland Line*, Liverpool.
- (d) *Mallory Line*, New York.
- (e) *Wolvin Line*, Vera Cruz.

It ranks thirteenth in the value of its imports and second in the value of its exports only exceeded by New York City.

Baltimore:

On account of the fine water power nearby; the numerous railroads passing through the city; the fine oysters found in Chesapeake Bay, it has attained commercial importance.

It exports large quantities of canned oysters, ready-made clothing, coal, breadstuffs. *Cunard S. S. Line* connects it with Queenstown and Liverpool.

North German Lloyd connect it with Bremen.

It ranks sixth in the value of its imports and sixth in the value of its exports.

San Francisco:

At present is the principal seaport on the Pacific Coast. The cities on Puget Sound are rapidly increasing in commercial importance on account of their railroad connections and the rich territory nearby.

The principal exports are breadstuffs and manufactured articles sent to Japan, China and other Asiatic countries.

The principal steamship lines are:

- (a) *The Oriental S. S. Co.* connects it with Yokohoma, Hong Kong, Honolulu, Nagasaki, Shanghai.
- (b) *Oceanic S. S. Co.* connects it with Honolulu.
- (c) *Pacific Coast S. S. Co.* connects it with Seattle, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Tacoma, Vancouver, Puget Sound and Alaskan ports.
- (d) *Alaska S. S. Co.* connects it with Tacoma, Vancouver, Puget Sound and Alaskan ports.

Its imports consist of tea, silks and Asiatic products. It ranks fourth in the value of its imports and twelfth in the value of its exports.

The coast trade is carried on in vessels sailing under the American flag, while *foreign trade* is principally carried on in vessels sailing under flags of other countries.

THE PRINCIPAL LAKE PORTS are

- (a) **Chicago, Illinois.** In the northeastern part of Illinois, on Lake Michigan. Is the largest railroad center in the United States. More grain is shipped from this port than from any other place in the world. Iron ore is also shipped in great quantities. Steamers ply from it to other ports on the Great Lakes.
- (b) **Cleveland, Ohio.** In the northern part of Ohio, on Lake Erie. Is a center for lake ship building. Iron products are manufactured and shipped from this port. The ore is brought from Lake Superior.
- (c) **Buffalo, New York.** In the western part of the State of New York, on Lake Erie. Here begins the Erie Canal, which connects the Great Lakes with the Hudson River and brings the products of the great Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard.

Buffalo is one of the largest lake ports. It has large dock facilities, from which ore, grain and lumber are distributed to eastern markets. It is also the center of thirty railroads. Meat packing is an important industry.

- (d) **Detroit, Michigan.** In the southeastern part of Michigan, on the Detroit River, between Lakes St. Clair and Erie. While hardly a lake port, it is, by reason of its position, important to the commerce of the Great Lakes. Grain, ores and pork are the principal articles it distributes.
- (e) **Milwaukee, Wisconsin.** In the southeastern part of Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. A distributing point for wheat and flour, coal, ore, lumber.
- (f) **Toledo, Ohio.** In the northwestern part of Ohio, on Lake Erie. Receives large amounts of Lake Superior ore. It is also a distributing port for wheat and flour.
- (g) **Duluth, Minnesota.** In the northeastern part of Minnesota, on Lake Superior. Is one of the largest distributing ports for wheat of the United States. It is also the eastern terminus of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads.

THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES are

(a) New York Central R. R. with

I. *Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.* crosses the States of

(a) New York (b) Pennsylvania (c) Ohio (d) Indiana (e) Illinois.
Passes through the cities of

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. New York, New York | 4. Syracuse, New York | 7. Cleveland, Ohio |
| 2. Albany, New York | 5. Rochester, New York | 8. Toledo, Ohio |
| 3. Utica, New York | 6. Buffalo, New York | 9. Chicago, Illinois |

II. *Delaware and Hudson R. R.* crosses (a) New York (b) Province of Quebec.
Passes through

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. New York, New York | 3. Troy, New York |
| 2. Albany, New York | 4. Montreal, Province of Quebec |

(b) Pennsylvania R. R. crosses the States of

I. (a) New Jersey (b) Pennsylvania (c) Ohio (d) Indiana (e) Illinois.

Passes through the cities of

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. New York, New York | 5. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| 2. Jersey City, New Jersey | 6. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania |
| 3. Newark, New Jersey | 7. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania |
| 4. Trenton, New Jersey | 8. Chicago, Illinois |

II. (a) New Jersey (b) Pennsylvania (c) Maryland (d) District of Columbia
Passes through

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jersey City, New Jersey | 4. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| 2. Newark, New Jersey | 5. Baltimore, Maryland |
| 3. Trenton, New Jersey | 6. Washington, District of Columbia |

(c) Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. crosses

(a) New Jersey (b) New York to Buffalo—connects with
Grand Trunk and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. crosses

(a) Province of Ontario (b) Michigan (c) Indiana (d) Illinois
Passes through

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|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hoboken, New Jersey | 3. Elmira, New York | 5. Detroit, Michigan |
| 2. Newark, New Jersey | 4. Buffalo, New York | 6. Chicago, Illinois |

(d) Erie R. R. crosses New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.

Passes through

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Jersey City, New Jersey | 3. Binghamton, New York | 5. Johnstown, New York |
| 2. Paterson, New Jersey | 4. Elmira, New York | 6. Chicago, Illinois |

(e) New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. crosses

(a) New York (b) Connecticut (c) Rhode Island (d) Massachusetts
Passes through

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. New York, New York | 3. Providence, Rhode Island |
| 2. New Haven, Connecticut | 4. Boston, Massachusetts |

(f) Southern R. R. with *Louisville & Nashville R. R.* crosses

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|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) District of Columbia | (d) South Carolina | (g) Mississippi |
| (b) Virginia | (e) Georgia | (h) Louisiana |
| (c) North Carolina | (f) Alabama | |

Passes through

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Washington, District of Columbia | 3. Montgomery, Alabama |
| 2. Atlanta, Georgia | 4. New Orleans, Louisiana |

(g) Southern Pacific R. R. crosses

- (a) Louisiana (b) Texas (c) New Mexico (d) Arizona (e) California

Passes through

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. New Orleans, Louisiana | 3. Los Angeles, California |
| 2. El Paso, Texas | 4. San Francisco, California |

(h) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. crosses

- (a) Illinois (b) Missouri (c) Kansas (d) Colorado (e) New Mexico
(f) Arizona (g) California

Passes through

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Chicago, Illinois | 3. Topeka, Kansas | 5. Los Angeles, California |
| 2. Kansas City, Missouri | 4. Denver, Colorado | 6. San Francisco, California |

(i) Union Pacific R. R. with

Chicago & Great Western R. R. from Chicago to Omaha, and
Southern Pacific R. R. from Ogden to San Francisco, crosses

- (a) Illinois (b) Iowa (c) Nebraska (d) Wyoming (e) Utah
(f) Nevada (g) California

Passes through

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Chicago, Illinois | 3. Cheyenne, Wyoming | 5. Sacramento, California |
| 2. Omaha, Nebraska | 4. Ogden, Utah | 6. San Francisco, California |

(j) Northern Pacific R. R. with *Chicago & Great Western R. R.* crosses

- (a) Illinois (c) Minnesota (e) Montana (g) Washington
(b) Wisconsin (d) North Dakota (f) Idaho (h) Oregon

Passes through

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Chicago, Illinois | 4. Fargo, North Dakota | 7. Tacoma, Washington |
| 2. St. Paul, Minnesota | 5. Butte, Montana | 8. Seattle, Washington. |
| 3. Duluth, Minnesota | 6. Spokane, Washington | 9. Portland, Oregon |

(k) Great Northern R. R. with *Chicago & Northwestern R. R.* crosses

- (a) Illinois (c) Minnesota (e) Idaho
(b) Wisconsin (d) Montana (f) Washington

Passes through

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Chicago, Illinois | 3. Spokane, Washington |
| 2. Duluth, Minnesota | 4. Seattle, Washington |

(l) Canadian Pacific R. R. crosses

- (a) New Brunswick (c) Quebec (e) Manitoba (g) Alberta
(b) Maine (d) Ontario (f) Saskatchewan (h) British Columbia

Passes through

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. St. Johns, Province of New Brunswick | 4. Ottawa, Province of Quebec |
| 2. Quebec, Province of Quebec | 5. Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba |
| 3. Montreal, Province of Quebec | 6. Vancouver, Province of British Columbia |

Canals.— These artificial highways are of great commercial importance, bringing products at a cheap rate to distributing points, and shortening distances to be traveled.

PANAMA CANAL (Opened 1914)

It is forty-nine miles long, and follows the line of the Panama Railroad, extending from northwest to southeast. It connects Colon on the Caribbean Sea and

Panama on the Pacific coast. Both of these places have excellent harbors. There are sixteen locks, each of which is at least nine hundred feet long and ninety-five feet wide.

It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by water nearly one-half, and between New York and Australia about one-third, bringing the great commercial cities of the East nearer to New York. It will help to make the Hawaiian Islands great commercial centers, and will help the progress of the western coast of the Americas. It will lessen the expense of having an extra navy to protect our interests in the East.

The Erie Canal connects Buffalo with Troy and Albany and is the connecting link between the Great Lakes and New York.

New York State Barge Canal running parallel with the Erie Canal is nearing completion, 1914.

Cape Cod Canal (1914)—eight miles in length will save seventy miles to Boston. Can accommodate practically all the coasting fleet.

The Canals of Ohio, which connect the Ohio River with Lake Erie, afford a highway for iron ore and coal.

The St. Mary's Falls Canal affords a passage to Lake Superior avoiding the Falls of St. Mary's River. The canal, which connects the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, is as much a preserver of health as a highway of travel, as it carries the sewerage of Chicago away from Lake Michigan. By means of it small vessels can pass from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes.

EUROPE

Europe is the most important of all the Grand Divisions on account of:

- a. Its position—1. Bordering on Asia and near Africa.
2. Nearly the whole division being in the temperate zone.
- b. The number of progressive countries it contains.
- c. Its historical associations and ruins.
- d. Its railroads and canals are great aids to its commercial progress.
- e. The people of this country being, to a very great degree, descended from people who left there to settle here.

Location. Is in the northwestern part of the Eastern Hemisphere and nearly in the center of the Land Hemisphere. It extends from N. L. 36° to 71°; W. L. 24° (Iceland) to E. L., 65°.

Boundaries. *North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Asia, Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea; *South*, Asia, Black and Mediterranean Seas; *West*, Atlantic Ocean.

Surface. The greater part of Europe is a low plain. Mountains are in the extreme eastern part as well as in the southern, southwestern and northwestern parts.

Drainage. The rivers of Europe are short, those in Russia being the longest. On account of the character of the surface, many of the rivers are connected by canals and they become important as highways of trade. The wide funnel-shaped mouths of the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Tagus in Portugal afford good harbors for vessels of large size. The Alps is the source of the principal rivers of Europe. The Rhine is the most celebrated for its scenery.

Europe has but few large lakes. The largest are Ladoga and Onega. Many of its lakes are famed for their beautiful scenery, especially those of Switzerland and Italy.

Comparison with North America. While North America is a well-defined part of the Western Continent, and readily recognized as a Grand Division, Europe is in reality but a part of Asia, of which it forms a large peninsula. Its commercial, political and historical importance rather than its distinct separation have caused it to be recognized as one of the Grand Divisions. While it is the smallest in size it is the most important in point of influence.

The coast line of Europe is more irregular than that of North America. Deeper indentations are made and the land-locked seas, gulfs and bays afford on the west and south ports, excellent for commercial purposes.

The mountains of Europe are principally in the southern part and in the peninsulas. Those of North America extend in a general northerly and southerly direction and are in the eastern and western parts of the Grand Division, with the plains in the central part.

Climate. Is not one of extremes as that of North America, as it does not extend through as many degrees of latitude.

The western coast is modified by the warm winds blowing from the Atlantic Ocean and the southern part by the hot winds from Africa that sweep across the Mediterranean Sea.

In the north the bleak winds from the Arctic Ocean sweep over Russia and the land-locked waters between it and Sweden which are comparatively fresh, and therefore freeze more quickly than salt water, thereby causing a much lower temperature than on the western coast and consequently longer and more severe winters.

Products. Europe may be divided into three product belts: In the extreme north of Europe are found the evergreen trees and fur bearing animals; between the North Sea and the Alps is the great grain country; south of the Alps vegetation is of a semi-tropical character.

The animals are very similar to those of North America. Horses, cattle and sheep are bred. The reindeer is used in the north and wild goats and chamois are found among the Alps and Pyrenees.

Commerce. The value of the commerce of this Grand Division is more than twice that of the other Grand Divisions. The amount of her exports are three times those of North America, which ranks next. Manufactured articles are the principal exports. Her imports are principally raw material and breadstuffs.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Comprises countries and possessions in all parts of the world, the principal ones are:

- a. *Europe. British Isles.*
- b. *North America. Canada.*
- c. *Asia. British India, Hong Kong, Ceylon.*
- d. *Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Australia, New Zealand.*

The ruling power is in the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, which governs nearly one-quarter of the people of the globe as well as one-quarter of the land surface.

GREAT BRITAIN

Includes England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales and over four hundred islands near them.

Location. It is in the northwestern part of Europe, west of the mainland. N. L. 50° to 59° 30'; W. L. 10° 15' to E. L. 1° 40'.

Boundaries. *North*, Atlantic Ocean; *East*, North Sea; *South*, English Channel and Atlantic Ocean; *West*, Atlantic Ocean.

Size. About one-thirtieth that of the United States.

Surface. While Scotland in the north is mountainous, yet the highest mountain is not 4,500 ft. high. England is a low land country except in the north and the northwest. Wales is rugged and mountainous. Ireland is a plain bordered by low mountains.

Climate. The west coast is milder than the east on account of the warm winds that blow from the Atlantic. This makes the temperature higher than that of other countries in the same latitude. The rainfall is abundant. Fogs are plentiful in the southern part of England.

Industries. *Commerce.* The number of merchant ships causes her to rank first among the nations.

Manufactures. Are made in great quantities from raw materials imported from her colonies and the United States. She ranks second to the United States.

Fishing. The fish market at Billingsgate is the largest in the world. Principal kinds are the herring, haddock, mackerel. Hull, Grimsby and Harwich are important. She ranks second to the United States.

Mining. Principally coal and iron.

Agriculture. Is principally followed in the low lands. Grains, as wheat, barley and oats, are raised to a considerable extent, but the country is dependent upon the United States, her colonies and Argentina for food products.

Products. Textiles and manufactured articles.

Commerce. This country imports goods to double the value of its exports. About one-quarter of her imports come from the United States. The United States does not receive one-tenth of her exports.

Exports. Woolen and cotton clothing, manufactured articles.

Imports. Cotton, breadstuffs and provisions.

Cities. *London*, capital, southeastern part of England on Thames River. Metropolis of the world. Famed for historic buildings and wealth. Greatest importing city of United Kingdom.

Liverpool, seaport and commercial center, in western part of England on the Mersey River, is the principal cotton and food depot of England.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is in the southeastern part on the Firth of Forth.

Glasgow, a commercial and manufacturing center, is in the southwestern part of Scotland on the Clyde River.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, in the eastern part.

Belfast, manufacturing center, northeastern part of Ireland on the coast. Greatest linen center of the world.

Manchester, in the western part of England, on the Mersey River, is a great cotton manufacturing center.

Birmingham, in the western part of England, is most celebrated for its iron manufactures. It is about the same size as Manchester.

Government. Constitutional or limited monarchy. The title of the ruler is that of King. The legislative part of the government is vested in Parliament, which consists of two parts, one an hereditary body known as the House of Lords, the other the House of Commons.

GERMANY.

Location. It is in the central part of Europe.

Boundaries. *North*, North Sea, Denmark, Baltic Sea; *East*, Russia and Austria-Hungary; *South*, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland; *West*, France, Belgium and The Netherlands.

Size. About one-seventeenth that of the United States.

Surface. Lowlands in the north, highlands in the south and west. The country is well watered by rivers whose general direction is northwest. These rivers are connected by canals. The Rhine is the most famous. The Danube is the principal river of the south of Germany. The forests which cover much of the land are protected by the Government.

Climate. The warm winds from the Atlantic cause the climate of the western part near the Rhine River and North Sea to be warmer than that of the eastern part. Near the Hartz Mountains is the heaviest rainfall.

Industries. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Dairying and the raising of beets for sugar, and potatoes are followed in the north, raising of grapes for wine, and hops in the south.

Manufactures of textiles, china and articles of every kind are made in Germany. Occupying a central position in Europe it ranks next to Great Britain as a commercial nation.

Products. Manufactured articles, wines, woolen goods, iron (produces one-fourth of the pig-iron of the world and stands first in its production).

Commerce. On account of its situation Germany, next to the United Kingdom, is the principal commercial nation of Europe. Her railroads and numerous canals help to make her commercially great. While only one-fifth the value of her imports come from the United States, we sell to her nearly twice as much as we buy.

Exports. Manufactured goods, sugar, iron, coal.

Imports. Breadstuff, provisions, cotton.

Cities. *Berlin*, capital, north central part of Germany, inland. It is a railroad and commercial center.

Hamburg, free city, northwestern part of Germany on the Elbe River, near North Sea. It is the chief seaport of Continental Europe.

Bremen, free city, northeastern part of Germany, on Weser. It is a seaport.

Leipzig. In the northern part of Saxony is a great fur market; a center of printing and has a fine university.

Munich, is the capital of Bavaria, in the southern part of the kingdom. It is celebrated for its art galleries and breweries.

Cologne, in the western part of Prussia, is a manufacturing center. Its cathedral is celebrated.

Government. It is a constitutional empire.

FRANCE.

Location. It is in the western part of Europe. N. L. $42^{\circ} 20'$ to $51^{\circ} 5'$; E. L. $7^{\circ} 30'$ to W. L. $4^{\circ} 48'$.

Boundaries. *North*, English Channel, North Sea, and Belgium; *East*, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; *South*, Mediterranean Sea and Spain; *West*, Atlantic Ocean.

Size. It is about one-seventeenth the size of the United States.

Possessions. Algeria, part of Sahara, French Western Africa, Madagascar, French Indo-China.

Surface. The south and southeastern parts are mountainous, Mt. Blanc being the highest point. As you go north and west you pass through a rolling plain, well-watered, with slow flowing rivers. The current of the Rhone, which is a comparatively short river, is very rapid and its waters are much used for irrigation.

Climate. Is warmer than that of England. The westerly winds from the Atlantic make it moist and well adapted to agriculture.

Products. Wines, beet sugar, grains.

Industries. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce.

The farms are small but very productive. Manufactures are of every variety and while the quantity produced may not be as great as those of some other countries, France excels in quality. This especially true as to silks and china.

On account of the location of its seaports on the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean she is a commercial nation.

Commerce. France has some great commercial advantages over other European countries, i. e.: harbors on the Atlantic coast as well as the Mediterranean, and a fine system of canals. Her harbors, being to a great extent artificial, cost large sums to keep them in repair. The exports and imports of France are about equal in value. While the United States purchases about six per cent. of the whole amount of France's exports, it sells to her ten per cent. of the whole amount of her imports.

Exports. High class manufactured goods, silks, gloves, china and wine.

Imports. Breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum and raw materials.

Cities. *Paris*, capital and metropolis, in the northern part on the Seine River.

Marseilles, principal seaport, in the southern part, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Trades largely with Africa and East Indies.

Havre. The seaport of Paris, in the northern part of France on the English Channel. It is a great cotton port and trades largely with the United States.

Lyons. In the eastern part of France on the Rhone River; is celebrated for its silk manufactures and is a woolen center.

Bordeaux. A seaport at the mouth of the Garonne River; is the principal wine exporting city of Europe. It has a large trade with South America.

Government. A constitutional republic. The real power is vested in Parliament, consisting of two chambers.

THE NETHERLANDS OR HOLLAND

Location. It is in the western part of Europe. N. L., 50° 45' to 53° 30'; E. L. 3° to 7°.

Boundaries. *North*, North Sea; *East*, Germany; *South*, Belgium; *West*, North Sea.

Size. It is about as large as Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Possessions. Very important—Java and other Islands of East Indies and Dutch Guiana.

Surface. The highest part is in the southeast. While the country is generally flat it slopes from east to west. Much of the land has been reclaimed from the sea by the aid of dykes and break waters. The water is pumped out, the land filled in and thus new territory is added. The strong, high winds and comparatively level country are favorable to the use of windmills, of which there are many.

Climate. Moist and temperate, free from extremes. Unhealthful near the marshes, of which there are many.

Industries. Agriculture. Dairy products, particularly butter and cheese, are extensively made. Flowers and vegetables are a source of revenue, particularly from the reclaimed lands. Commerce.

Products. Dairy products, textiles, grains.

Commerce. For the size of the country and its population this country outranks any other country in the world. This is brought about by the valuable character commercially of its colonial possessions, its harbors, numerous canals, and the thrift of its people.

Exports. Diamonds, spices, coffee, agricultural products.

Imports. Tobacco, copper, petroleum, breadstuffs.

Cities. *The Hague*, the capital, is in the western part.

Rotterdam, an important seaport in the western part, on the coast.

Amsterdam, in the western part on the Zuyder Zee, is the metropolis and is celebrated for its diamond cutting.

Government. A constitutional monarchy.

BELGIUM.

Location. It is in the western part of Europe. N. L., 49° 30' to 51° 30'; E. L. 2° to 6°.

Boundaries. *North*, North Sea and Netherlands; *East*, Germany; *South* and *West*, France.

Size. Not quite one-fifth the size of the State of New York.

Surface. A low country sloping towards the North Sea drained by the Scheldt and Meuse River systems.

Climate. Temperate.

Industries. Agriculture, mining, manufactures, as coal, iron and lime are abundant.

The farms, while small, raise large crops on account of the industry of the people.

Factories are everywhere found.

Commerce. The United States buys from Belgium about one-half as much as it sells to it.

Exports. Linens, laces, jewelry, glass ware, iron and steel, rubber and ivory goods.

Imports. Breadstuffs, cotton, wool, petroleum.

Cities. *Brussels*, the capital, in the central part, is celebrated for its carpets, laces and linens. Near this city was fought the battle of Waterloo, in which Napoleon's power was destroyed.

Antwerp, the metropolis and commercial center, is in the northwestern part, on the Scheldt River. It is a great ivory market, which product is brought from the Kongo Free State, which is controlled by the king.

Government. This country is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. It was formed by the southern provinces of Netherlands leaving it in 1830. Belgium is looked upon by the governments of Europe as neutral ground.

RUSSIA.

Location. It is in the northern and eastern part of Europe. N. L. 44° to 70°; E. L. 17° 30' to 65° 30'.

Boundaries. *North*, Norway and Arctic Ocean; *East*, Asia, Caspian Sea; *South*, Asia, Black Sea, Roumania, Austria-Hungary; *West*, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Finland, Gulf of Bothnia.

Size. Not quite two-thirds the size of the United States.

Surface. Is generally that of a rolling plain. While the length of the rivers and the extent of territory drained is greater than that of other countries, yet the volume of water carried is much less. The rivers in the southern part of the empire particularly afford a highway of travel.

Climate. Russia may be divided into three climatic parts:

- North of the 66th parallel north latitude, a region of desolation and Arctic cold.
- Between the 66th parallel and the 55th parallel north latitude the forest section.
- South of the 55th parallel, the agricultural section.

The temperature in the eastern part is colder than in the western, yet the western part of Russia is colder than the other countries of Europe in the same latitude. Its summers are very hot and its winters intensely cold.

Industries. Agriculture, lumbering, mining and manufactures.

Products. Grain, wool, manufactured goods, timber, platinum, petroleum. This country produces four-fifths of all flax raised.

Commerce. While the United States sells to Russia nearly ten per cent. of the whole amount of its imports, it buys from Russia not one-half of one per cent. of the whole amount that Russia exports. Russia has an immense inland trade by means of fairs. It is using its river systems and railroads built by the government to develop the land. This is particularly true in Siberia where they offer land to the Chinese practically free of cost.

Exports. Wheat and food products, furs, hides, flax and hemp.

Imports. Machinery, cotton, tea, wool, coal and rice.

Cities. *Petrograd (St. Petersburg)* the capital, is in the western part on the Neva River. It is a seaport and trade center.

Kronstadt is the port of Petrograd and the principal naval station of Russia.

Warsaw, at the head of the navigable waters of the Vistula River, is an important railroad, commercial and manufacturing center.

Moscow, near the central part of Russia, is a railroad and manufacturing center.

Odessa, in the southern part, on the Black Sea, is a great grain port.

Government. Nominally an absolute monarchy. Really it is governed by ministers. Legislative body—the Duma—supposed to represent the people—has no real power.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Location. It is in the southern part of Europe. N. L. 42° to 51°; E. L. 10° to 26°.

Boundaries. *North*, Germany, Russia; *East*, Russia, Roumania; *South*, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Adriatic Sea, Italy; *West*, Adriatic Sea, Italy, Switzerland, Germany.

Size. About one-fifteenth the size of the United States.

Surface. Great plains enclosed by mountains.

Climate. Is generally mild. The rainfall is abundant.

Industries. Agriculture, manufactures, mining.

Products. Glassware, sugar beets, grains, wine. It is noted for its Bohemian ware and gloves.

Commerce. The amount that the United States buys from Austria is not two and one-half per cent. of the whole amount of its exports. The United States sells to Austria nearly ten per cent. of the whole amount it buys from other countries.

Exports. Beet sugar, glassware, gloves.

Imports. Machinery, cotton, wool, petroleum.

Cities. *Vienna*, in the western part on the Danube River, is the capital and commercial center.

Budapest, central part on the Danube River, is the capital of Hungary and a great milling city.

Trieste, on the Adriatic Sea, is the chief seaport.

Government. Is peculiar in that it represents two distinct states bound together by a common ruler. Each state has distinct legislative bodies who elect delegates to a common central body. The Emperor of Austria is also the King of Hungary and has to be crowned both at Vienna and Budapest.

SWITZERLAND.

Location. In the southern part of Europe. N. L. $46^{\circ} 30'$ to $47^{\circ} 30'$; E. L. $6^{\circ} 30'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$.

Boundaries. *North*, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Lake Constance; *East*, Lake Constance, Austria-Hungary; *South*, Italy; *West*, France, Lake Geneva.

Size. But little larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Surface. A country of mountains.

Climate. On account of the elevated character of the country it is comparatively cool.

Industries. Agriculture, manufactures of very high class workmanship. The Swiss are skilled workmen. Providing for the tourists is a leading occupation.

Commerce. Switzerland is one of the few countries from which the United States buys more than it sells. The amount imported from the United States to Switzerland is about four per cent. of the whole imports. The exports from Switzerland to the United States amount to over twelve per cent. of the whole exports.

Exports. Cheese, condensed milk, silk goods, clocks and watches, embroideries, coal, gold, foodstuffs, petroleum.

Imports. Cotton, silk, iron.

Cities. *Berne*, the capital, in the northwestern part.

Government. Switzerland is made up of twenty-two states or cantons, each of which has a legislative, executive and judicial department. The federal legislative body consists of two houses.

ITALY.

Location. A peninsula in the central part of Southern Europe. N. L. 38° to $46^{\circ} 35'$; E. L. $6^{\circ} 30'$ to $18^{\circ} 30'$.

Boundaries. *North*, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary; *East*, Austria-Hungary, Adriatic and Ionian Seas; *South* and *West*, Strait of Otranto, Mediterranean Sea and France.

Size. It is about the size of Nevada.

Surface. On the north, mountains, with plains sloping toward the southeast. It is watered by the Po River.

Through the peninsula extends a range of mountains nearer to the eastern coast than the western. The western side of the mountains is watered by the Tiber River.

The lakes at the foot of the Alps are, by many, considered the most beautiful in the world. The most celebrated are Lakes Como and Maggiore.

Climate. On account of the warm winds from the south, and the Alps in the North breaking off the cold winds, Italy is said to possess the most delightful climate of any of the countries of Europe.

Industries. Agriculture and manufactures.

Products. In the production of olives and olive oil it ranks first. In production of raw silk it ranks next to China and Japan; sulphur, Carrara marble, sponges, semi-tropical fruits, wine.

Commerce. The United States sells to Italy about as much as it buys from it. By reason of its ports being near the Suez Canal its commerce has greatly increased.

Exports. Silk, olive oil, fruit, sulphur, wine.

Imports. Petroleum, lumber, machinery, tobacco, coal, cotton, grain.

Cities. *Rome*, the capital of Italy, is in the western part on the Tiber River. This city is one of the most interesting if not the most interesting city in the world.

a. Because here are the ruins of ancient Rome—of the buildings that were used when it was *the power* of the world.

b. Because here lives the head of one of the most powerful religious bodies in the world. The Pope's palace, the Vatican, contains paintings, sculpture, etc., of rare beauty and value. Nearby is St. Peter's church, built from the stones of the houses of the Old Roman Emperors. It is one of the largest and most interesting of churches.

Venice, a city built on islands, whose streets are canals, is in the northeastern part of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea—seaport.

Naples, the metropolis, is in the southwestern part of Italy, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Government. Constitutional monarchy.

NORWAY.

Location. It is in the northwestern part of Europe. N. L. 58° to 71°; E. L. 5° to 30° 30'.

Boundaries. *North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Arctic Ocean, Russia, Sweden; *South*, Skager Rack, North Sea; *West*, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean.

Size. It is about the size of New Mexico.

Surface. Deeply indented coast line off which are numerous islands. Mountainous interior, well wooded.

Climate. Is tempered by the warm winds from ocean currents. It has the mildest climate of any country in such high latitude. It extends beyond the Arctic Circle.

Industries. Fishing, lumbering.

Products. Lumber, fish.

Commerce. The trade of the United States with this country is very small. It sells a large amount of lumber to the other countries of Europe.

Exports. Wood pulp, fish.

Imports. Breadstuffs, cotton, petroleum.

Cities. *Christiania*, the capital and commercial center, is in the southeastern part at the head of Christiana Fjord.

Hammerfest, near the North Cape, is the most northern town in the world that has an open harbor during the whole year.

Government. A constitutional hereditary monarchy since 1905, when it separated from Sweden.

SWEDEN.

Location. It is in the northwestern part of Europe. N. L., 55° 30' to 69°; E. L., 11° to 24°.

Boundaries. *North*, Norway, Russia; *East*, Russia, Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea; *South*, Baltic Sea; *West*, Kattegat, Skager Rack, Norway.

Size. It is about one-twentieth the size of the United States.

Surface. Sweden presents a marked contrast to Norway. While the latter is a rugged, mountainous country, Sweden may be considered a vast plain, with mountains on its Norway border. It slopes towards the southeast. Its coast is not as deeply indented by fjords, yet there are more islands off the coast than there are off Norway's. These islands to a degree afford a protecting barrier.

Climate. Owing to the mountains on the western border the warm winds from the Atlantic do not reach Sweden, therefore the climate is much colder than that of Norway.

Industries. Mining, lumbering, agriculture, fishing. Iron is extensively mined. It ranks first as a lumber exporting country.

Products. Lumber, barley and oats, herring, cattle and sheep.

Commerce. While the United States sells to Sweden three times the amount it buys from it, the trade with this country is small as compared with the whole amount.

Exports. Iron celebrated for its purity, wood pulp, matches, fish.

Imports. Machinery, breadstuffs, cotton, woolen manufactures.

City. *Stockholm*, the capital and metropolis, is in the southeastern part at the eastern extremity of Lake Malar.

Government. It is a limited hereditary monarchy.

SPAIN.

Location. It is in the extreme southwestern part of Europe. N. L. 36° to 44°; E. L. 3° 30' to W. L. 9° 15'.

Boundaries. *North*, Bay of Biscay and France; *East*, Mediterranean Sea; *South*, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Portugal; *West*, Portugal, Atlantic Ocean.

Size. About one-eighteenth the size of the United States.

Surface. Consists of a high plateau, traversed by parallel mountain ranges extending in a general easterly and westerly direction.

Climate. Hot and dry summers; moist winters.

Industries. Agriculture, mining.

Products. Wine, olives, cork. Spain's quicksilver mines are the richest in the world. A large quantity of iron ore is exported. Coffee, coal, lead, copper and salt are abundant.

Commerce. Owing to its lack of good harbors commerce is not very large. The United States sells to Spain three times the amount it buys from it.

Exports. Wine, fruit, cork, quicksilver.

Imports. Cotton, wheat, petroleum, lumber, woolen goods.

Cities. *Madrid*, the capital, is in the central part of Spain.

Barcelona is the principal seaport and commercial center. It is in the north-eastern part, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Malaga, in the southeastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, exports large quantities of grapes.

Government. A constitutional monarchy.

NORTH AMERICA.

Location. It is in the northern and northeastern part of the Western Hemisphere and in the northern part of the western continent. Including Greenland it extends from W. L. 20° to 170°; N. L. 9° to 84°. Excluding Greenland it extends from W. L. 55° to 170°; N. L. 9° to 84°.

Boundaries. *North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Atlantic Ocean; *South*, Atlantic Ocean, South America, Pacific Ocean; *West*, Pacific Ocean.

Size. It is the third in size of the grand divisions. It is smaller than Africa and

Asia. The population is not quite one-third that of Europe, while North America is over twice as large.

Coast Line. Is more indented than that of any other grand division except Europe. Particularly is this true of the northern and eastern coast. The indentations of the northern and extreme northeastern part cannot be taken advantage of on account of cold and ice. Those of other parts afford good harbors.

Products. North America is rich in mineral products. Coal, iron, gold, silver, lead, zinc, mercury, aluminum, tin, copper, petroleum and natural gas are found in great quantities. The tropical fruits, dye and cabinet wood in the southern part give place to breadstuffs and cotton and linen products of the great central part of the grand division. In the North is found a great grain and lumber country.

Cattle, horses, sheep and swine are extensively raised. Fur bearing animals are found in the extreme North. The civilized world has to depend upon this grand division for many of the necessities of life.

Commerce. This grand division ranks second in the amount and variety of its commerce, although it is not one-fourth that of Europe. The variety of the products; the number and extent of its navigable rivers; the railroads reaching all sections; its good harbors as well as the unlimited natural resources and the large area where provisions of all kinds can be raised, all assure us that its commercial importance will greatly increase.

CANADA.

Location. It is in the northern part of North America, east of Alaska and north of the United States. N. L. 42° to 85° ; W. L. 56° to 141° .

Boundaries. *North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Atlantic Ocean, Labrador; *South*, United States, the Great Lakes except Lake Michigan, and the St. Lawrence River; *West*, Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

Size. A little smaller than the United States proper.

Surface. The eastern coast forms the foot hills of the Atlantic Highlands through which extends the St. Lawrence River and Hudson Strait. They are well wooded. In the central part is a great plain deeply indented by Hudson Bay. The general slope of this plain is towards the north and east.

In the West. A continuation of the Pacific Highlands, magnificent scenery and heavily wooded section. In the *extreme north* are many large islands.

Drainage. The St. Lawrence River is the most important river, being the outlet of the Great Lakes. The Mackenzie in the north is a long river, but from its position is of little commercial importance. The Yukon River is, in summer, a high-way of travel to the gold fields. The Columbia and Frazer Rivers become openings through which the mountain sections are explored for their mineral and forest wealth.

Climate. In the North it is intensely cold; vegetation does not grow and it is very sparsely inhabited. In the South the winters are long and very cold, and although the summers are short, they are very hot. Grain and fruit are raised as well as cattle.

Industries. Agriculture, lumbering, fishing, manufactures, commerce and mining. Furs are obtained in the North, grain is extensively raised in the southern part of the great plain. Commerce and fishing as well as manufacturing are followed in the maritime provinces.

Commerce. Canada has large rivers that are navigable; good ports on the Great Lakes and coast; numerous railroads and canals; rich in minerals, lumber and furs; a productive country in the southern part, yet on account of its severe winters its ports are closed in winter, which tends to restrict its commercial importance. The United States sells to Canada over fifty per cent. of all she buys, and buys from her over thirty-five per cent of all she sells.

Exports. Wood, wheat, animal products, fish, cheese.

Imports. Manufactured articles, machinery, coal and woolens.

Cities. *Ottawa*, capital, southern part, on Ottawa River; lumber center.

Montreal, metropolis and manufacturing center; southern part, on St. Lawrence River.

Quebec, southeastern part of Canada on the St. Lawrence River.

Halifax, principal naval station of Great Britain in North America; in the eastern part of Nova Scotia.

Toronto, southern part, on Lake Ontario. Largest lake port in Canada.

Winnipeg, southern part, on Red River of the North. Large wheat center and receiving depot for furs.

Government. Canada is a colony of Great Britain that has a constitution. The British representative is the governor-general, who is appointed by the King.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

A colony of Great Britain embracing an island off the southeast coast of Canada and a narrow strip of land bordering on the ocean extending to Hudson Strait.

The principal occupation of the people is fishing. Off this island are what is known as the Grand Banks; here is one of the most dangerous places in ocean navigation. The difference in the temperature of two ocean currents that meet at this point causes heavy fogs which are much dreaded by sailors. The banks are comparatively shallow and are fine fishing grounds. The right to fish to three miles from shore belongs to the Canadians, beyond this any one may have the privilege.

St. John's is the capital.

MEXICO.

Location. Is in the southern part of North America. N. L. 16° to 32° ; W. L. 87° to 117° .

Boundaries. *North*, United States and Rio Grande River; *East*, Gulf of Mexico, Yucatan Channel and Caribbean Sea; *South*, Central America and Pacific Ocean; *West*, Pacific Ocean.

Size. Not quite one-fifth the size of the United States.

Surface. Low at the coast and an elevated plateau in the center which, on the eastern and western sides, is fringed by high mountains; those on the western side being very much higher than those on the east.

Among the mountain ranges are found many active volcanoes, Orizaba and Popocatepetl, both of which are over 17,500 feet high. Besides these there are many more that are active, but of less size.

Drainage. There are but few rivers in Mexico and none of any commercial importance, except the Rio Grande.

The principal natural harbor is Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast. While the Gulf Coast has none that are natural, yet by means of breakwaters and jetties safe ports for shipping have been made.

Climate. Mexico being in the torrid zone, naturally would have a hot tropical climate. By reason of the character of its surface this is modified and it becomes a vertical one. Hot and unhealthy at sea level; mild, healthful and delightful as you go upward in the interior to the high plateau. The mountain tops are cold and desolate. There are two seasons—the wet and the dry.

Industries. Agriculture, in a primitive state.

Products. Minerals, coffee, cotton, woods, tropical fruits and cattle.

Commerce. Owing to the poor harbors and climatic conditions the commerce of this country is not fully developed. In dye and cabinet woods and mineral products it is very rich. Its principal trade is with the United States, selling slightly more than it buys. It is rapidly developing by the aid of American capital.

Exports. Ores, woods, cattle, coffee.

Imports. Coal, lumber, manufactured articles and machinery.

Cities. *Mexico*, capital, in the central part inland.

Vera Cruz, on the Bay of Campeachy, is the principal seaport on the eastern coast.

Tampico, on Gulf of Mexico, is an important port.

Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast, is the principal seaport of the country.

Government. It is a constitutional republic.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Location. It is the most southern country in North America and is in the torrid zone. N. L., 8° to 18° 30'; W. L., 77° to 92°.

Boundaries. *North*, Mexico and Caribbean Sea; *East*, Caribbean Sea and South America; *South* and *West*, Pacific Ocean.

Size. About one-twentieth the size of the United States.

Surface. Lowlands near coast, Sierra Madre Mountains which border on an elevated, interior plain. There are many volcanoes, but few are active.

Climate. Tropical; two seasons, wet and dry. Large crops are grown, which are harvested at all seasons.

Industries. Agriculture. On account of the hot climate and the luxuriant vegetation, the need of food, houses and clothing is not so manifest as in cooler places. The people are not inclined to work and therefore the full extent of the country's productiveness is not known.

Products. Tropical woods and fruits.

Commerce. Here trade is very backward owing to climatic conditions and character of the people. The principal trade of the United States is with Honduras.

Exports. Coffee, bananas, woods.

Imports. Breadstuffs, provisions, machinery.

City. *Guatemala*, metropolis, in the southern part of the Republic of Guatemala.

Government. There is no central government.

WEST INDIES.

Location. They are islands extending from the reefs off the coast of Florida to South America. They separate the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean.

Kinds. They are of two kinds—low coral reefs and the summits of submerged mountains which rise above the surrounding waters. These islands shut in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea and make them comparatively tideless.

Groups.

(a) *Bahamas*, about 3,000 low coral islands off the coast of Florida.

(b) *Greater Antilles*, a group of large mountainous islands extending nearly east and west, including—

1. Cuba. 2. Santo Domingo. 3. Porto Rico. 4. Jamaica.

(c) *Lesser Antilles*, over twenty islands of a mountainous character extending in a curved line nearly to the mouth of the Orinoco River. On some of the islands are active volcanoes—Mont Pelée on Martinique.

(d) *Trinidad*, Tobago group off the northern coast of South America.

Climate Tropical in character; two seasons—wet and dry.

Industries. Agriculture. Sugar and tobacco are the principal products; cotton and tropical fruits are raised in large quantities. Asphalt, a kind of pitch, is obtained in great quantities from a lake in Trinidad.

CUBA.

Location. The principal island of the West Indies is about seventy miles from the United States, southeast of the mainland of North America.

Size. A little larger than the State of Virginia.

Surface. There is an extensive plain in the interior fringed by low mountains.

Many good harbors.

Climate. Tropical; two seasons—wet and dry.

Products. Sugar and tobacco.

Commerce. The United States buys three-fourths of what Cuba has to sell and sells to Cuba about one-half what she buys. There are many good harbors.

Exports. Sugar and tobacco.

Imports. Provisions, breadstuffs and manufactured articles.

Industries. Agriculture.

City. *Havana*, capital and metropolis, a seaport in the northern part.

Government. It is a Republic.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Location. It is in the southeastern part of the Western Hemisphere. The 80th meridian west longitude touches the southeastern part of Florida and a little east of Cape Blanco on the western coast of South America. The greater part of this grand division is in the Southern Hemisphere. S. L., 56° to N. L., 12°; W. L., 35° to 81°.

Boundaries. *North*, Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean; *East*, Atlantic Ocean; *West*, Pacific Ocean.

Size. It is but little smaller than North America.

Coast Line. As the eastern coast has more indentations than the western, here are the best harbors.

Surface. From Cape Gallinas to Cape Horn the western part of South America has a long mountain range and plateau. On the south and east sides of the Orinoco River are highlands. From Cape St. Roque along the coast to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata extending inland as far as the east side of the Maderia River except in the river valleys is a highland section of South America.

From the valley of the Orinoco through the central part of the grand division to the eastward entrance to the Strait of Magellan is a Great Central plain. This extends along the valley of the Amazon River to the Atlantic Coast. This plain is called by various names. Where there is a dense forest growth it is called *selvas*. The grassy plains of the Orinoco differ from those of the La Plata in that they do not become dry and desert lands in hot weather. The plains near the Orinoco are called *Llanos*; those near the La Plata, *Pampas*.

The greatest distance that the mountains are from the coast (100 miles) is in Chili. West of the Andes, in the northern part of Chili, is the rainless desert of Atacama. South America is a well-watered country. There are four river systems—the Magdalena, Orinoco, Amazon and the Rio de la Plata.

Climate. The greater part of South America is in the torrid zone, yet the heat is to a great degree modified by the trade winds that blow from the northeast and southeast. These cause a very heavy rainfall, which in turn makes the dense forests of the Amazon Valley.

In the western part, north of Valparaiso, there is but little rain; south of this place, on account of the westerly winds, there is more rain than on the eastern side of the grand division.

Commerce. Not fully developed on account of climatic conditions and character of its people. Its trade is being developed by immigrants, principally from Europe.

COMPARISON WITH NORTH AMERICA.

- (a) The coast line of South America is more regular than that of North America.
- (b) South America is both longer and wider than North America, yet contains less area, because it is narrower in the greater part of its length.

- (c) South America has higher mountains, more volcanoes and fewer lakes than North America.
- (d) That part south of the Equator has seasons directly opposite to those of North America, viz:

South America	North America
Spring	Autumn
Summer	Winter
Autumn	Spring
Winter	Summer

(2) The sun is never seen in the south.

(3) In South America at noon the sun is in the north, while in North America it is in the south.

BRAZIL.

Location. It is in the eastern part of South America. N. L., 5° to S. L., 34°; W. L., 35° to 74°.

Boundaries. *North*, Colombia, Venezuela, Guiana and Atlantic Ocean; *East*, Atlantic Ocean; *South*, Atlantic Ocean and Uruguay; *West*, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

Chili is the only country that does not border on Brazil.

Size. About the same size as the United States.

Surface. The valley of the Amazon extends across the northern part. In the center and south are extensive table lands. Here is found the most luxuriant forest growth in the world.

Climate. Tropical.

Products. Greatest coffee and rubber producing country in the world; minerals, woods, cattle, sugar, cocoa.

Industries. Agriculture and manufacturing.

Commerce. Brazil sells four times the amount to the United States that it buys from it. Owing to its navigable rivers and railroads, communication with the interior is had and its products are brought to the coast. Its principal trade is with Europe.

Exports. Coffee, rubber, leather.

Imports. Manufactured articles, petroleum.

Cities. *Rio Janeiro*, capital and metropolis, seaport in the southeastern part of Brazil on the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

Santos, seaport in the southeastern part of Brazil. Great coffee center.

Para, eastern part of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon. Principal rubber market of the world.

Government. It is a republic.

ARGENTINA.

Location. In the southern part of South America. S. L., 22° to 55°; W. L., 53° 30' to 73° 30'.

Boundaries. *North*, Bolivia, Paraguay; *East*, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, Atlantic Ocean, Pilcomayo, Paraguay, Parana and Uruguay Rivers; *South*, Chili and Atlantic Ocean; *West*, Chili.

Size. About one-third the size of the United States.

Surface. High table land in the west, near the Andes Mountains; the rest of the land rolling, with a plain sloping towards the Atlantic Ocean. It is well watered.

Climate. North of La Plata River the warm moist winds from the Atlantic Ocean tend to make the climate uniform. South of it the winds from the Pacific, having lost their moisture west of the Andes, make a much dryer condition than in the northern part. Average temperature in the north 70° F.; in the south 45° F.

Industry. Agriculture.

Products. Beef, hides, sheep, wool.

Commerce. With good climatic conditions and transportation facilities the commerce of this country is rapidly increasing. The principal trade of this country is with Europe, United Kingdom leading.

Exports. Wheat, cattle and cattle products (beef extract).

Imports. Manufactured articles and petroleum.

City. *Buenos Ayres*, capital and metropolis of South America, seaport on the La Plata River in the eastern part of Argentina. Has the largest refrigerating plant in the world.

VENEZUELA.

Location. It is in the northern part of South America. N. L., 1° to 12°; W. L., 60° to 73°.

Boundaries. *North*, Caribbean Sea; *East*, Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana; *South*, Brazil and Colombia; *West*, Colombia.

Size. About one-sixth the size of the United States.

Surface. In the northwest and southeast it is mountainous; the remainder of the country are plains, called *llanos*. It is traversed by the Orinoco River system, and is one of the best watered countries of South America.

Climate. Tropical and vertical.

Products. Coffee, sugar, cocoa, rubber, hides and precious minerals.

Commerce. The climatic conditions and character of the people restrict development and commerce. The United States has about one-third of its trade.

Exports. Coffee, asphalt, hides.

Imports. Breadstuffs, petroleum, manufactured articles.

City. *Caracas*, capital, in the northern part, inland.

CHILE.

Location. It is in the western and southwestern part of South America, S. L., 18° to 53°; W. L., 68° to 87°.

Boundaries. *North*, Peru; *East*, Bolivia and Argentina; *South and West*, Pacific Ocean.

Size. About one-twelfth that of the United States.

Surface. As Chile is the longest country in the world for its width, being about twenty-six hundred miles long and from forty to two hundred miles wide, its surface presents grand scenery and peculiar aspects. On the east are the lofty mountains of the Andes and on the coast high bluffs against which the waters of the Pacific wash. We find in the interior a fertile plain or valley. Added to this are lofty active volcanoes which form the highest point of the Andes.

Climate. Varied; cool in south, mild in north. The climate is modified by the currents that wash the coast.

Industries. Mining, agriculture and manufacturing. The nitrate industry in the north is the source of the greatest wealth and export. Minerals of all kinds are found and are mined. With the development of the country manufactures are increasing. In the southern part grains and wheat are raised and the forests afford occupation for many lumber men.

Products. Nitrate, minerals, wheat, wine.

Commerce. The railroads of Chile have greatly aided in developing the country. It has two good seaports, Valparaiso and Iquique. Nitrate of soda, used as a fertilizer, is its principal source of wealth. Nine-tenths of its trade is with Europe.

Exports. Nitrate, minerals, wheat.

Imports. Lumber, petroleum, machinery.

Cities. *Santiago*, the capital, inland. Population, about one-fourteenth that of New York City.

Valparaiso, the principal seaport of South America, is on its western coast midway between Chile's northern and southern boundaries.

PERU.

Location. It is in the western part of South America. S. L., 4° to 18° ; W. L., 69° to 82° .

Boundaries. *North*, Ecuador; *East*, Brazil, Bolivia, and Yavari River; *South*, Chile; *West*, Pacific Ocean.

Size. About one-fifth the size of the United States.

Surface. The Andes divide the country in two parts; east of them is a fertile tract; west is an elevated desert, sloping towards a portion of the Pacific Ocean where there are few storms.

Climate. East of the Andes, moist and warm; west of these mountains, a rainless, barren region. Callao has been known to be without rain for three to four months.

Industries. Mining and agriculture. This country is very rich in minerals. Gold silver and copper are very abundant in the mountainous sections. Wool is raised to a great extent. Guano is largely exported. Cotton, sugar, medicinal herbs and coffee are raised. The rubber tree is found in this section.

Products. Cotton, sugar, coffee, quinine (Peruvian Bark), wood.

Commerce. The United States buys from this country about one-fourth of all it sells, but sells less than one-tenth of what is bought.

Exports. Cotton, sugar, guano, wool.

Imports. Manufactured articles, breadstuffs, petroleum.

Cities. *Lima*, capital, in western part, near coast.

Callao, seaport of Lima.

Government. It is a constitutional republic.

ASIA.

Location. It is in the northeastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere and in the eastern part of the Eastern Continent. It extends from N. L., $1^{\circ} 15'$ to $77^{\circ} 37'$; E. L., 26° to W. L., 170° .

Boundaries. *North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Indian Ocean; *West*, Red, Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas and Europe. At the extreme northeastern part it is separated from North America by Behring's Strait, which is about forty miles wide.

Size. It is the largest grand division, being over twice the size of North America. Its estimated population is about eight times that of North America. Its greatest length from east to west is more than twice that of North America from New York to San Francisco.

Coast Line. The eastern and southern coasts are indented by many large seas, gulfs and bays. Here are many good harbors. The northern coast has some indentations which generally are the mouths of rivers. On account of their location these indentations are of but little commercial value.

Surface. The surface of Asia is one of great contrasts, extensive plains and high mountains, valleys of luxuriant vegetation and deserts parched and barren, on account of the intense heat of the sun. In Asia are found the highest mountains in the world, as well as the longest rivers.

The highest plateau in the world is that of Thibet. This plateau region is bounded on the south by the Himalaya Mountains. These mountains are the highest in the world, many of the peaks being nearly five miles above sea level. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain. On the north, the plateau region, bounded by less high and more broken ranges of mountains, give place to the plains of Siberia, which slope towards the Arctic Ocean.

The surface of the Dead Sea is over one thousand feet below sea level.

The area of the Caspian Sea is greater than the combined areas of the ten largest lakes of North America. It is the largest body of water in the world that has no apparent outlet.

Climate. The climate of Asia is varied. It shows the modifications of latitude, altitude, proximity to ocean and winds. In the south it is hot and visited by hurricanes and storms. South of the Himalaya Mountains the rainfall is the greatest of any place in the world. Immediately north it is very slight. Along the Pacific coast the fall of rain is moderate. The climate of the north is bleak and cold.

Eastern and Western Asia do not present the differences that the eastern and western coasts of North America do. In the interior it is dry and temperate.

Products. Rice, silk, tea, cotton, indigo, spices and woods.

Camels, horses, cows, goats, sheep and many of the wild and larger animals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, etc., are found in great numbers.

Asia.

To this grand division belongs the credit of

a. Being the first home of man.

b. Giving to us

1. The art of writing.

3. The beginnings of political institutions.

2. The Sciences.

4. Our first literature.

c. Bringing forth and establishing the great religions of the world.

1. Christianity.

4. Brahmanism.

2. Judaism.

5. Buddhism.

3. Mohammedanism.

It can almost be said that this grand division has seen the beginnings of all great things that have made for the up-lifting of mankind.

JAPAN.

Comprises the islands of:

Yezo.

Riukiu Islands.

Hondo.

Formosa and the

Skikoku.

southern half of Sakhalin,

Kiushiu.

together with many small islands.

Kurile Islands.

Location. It is east of the main land of Asia. N. L., 21° to 51° ; E. L., 119° to $146^{\circ} 30'$.

Boundaries. *North, East and South*, Pacific Ocean; *West*, Strait of Tartary, Japan Sea, Korea Strait.

Size. About one twenty-fifth the size of the United States.

Surface. The principal islands of Japan are of volcanic origin, and are a series of mountains, valleys and ridges. There are no rivers of any importance, although the valleys and ridges are well watered by the snows of the mountains. Irrigation is practiced to a great extent.

Climate. It has every variety from the bleak cold of the north to the semi-tropical climate of Formosa in the south. The western coast is colder than the eastern in the same latitude. This is caused by the winds from the warm Black or Japanese current.

Industries. Agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, fishing.

Products. Silk, tea, rice, camphor, lacquered products, petroleum, porcelain.

Commerce. This country has become one of the foremost commercial nations. The carrying trade of the Pacific between Japan, China and America is mainly controlled by this country. The United States has about one-fourth of the trade of Japan.

Exports. Tea, rice, silk, porcelain, copper.

Imports. Manufactured articles, lumber, petroleum, cotton goods.

Cities. *Tokio*, the capital and commercial center, is a seaport on the eastern coast of the island of Hondo.

Osaka, a seaport on the southern coast of the island of Hondo, is a commercial center.

Yokohama, the principal Japanese port, to which the steamship lines from the United States sail, is on the eastern coast of the island of Hondo.

Nagasaki, a seaport on the western coast of the island of Kiushiu, is the principal port of Chinese trade.

Government. A Constitutional Monarchy. The nobility are the ruling class, and instead of belonging to distinct parties as in America, the common people are followers of different leaders of the ruling class.

Korea. A peninsula opposite the southern part of Japan Islands, with the island of Kiushiu it commands the southern entrance to the Japan Sea. Nominally free, it is directly under Japan's influence. It is being rapidly developed by Japan.

Formosa, an island in the Pacific belonging to Japan, about one hundred miles from the Phillipines, is very fertile and under the Japanese has become productive. It is noted for its fine tea and camphor.

CHINA

comprises

CHINA PROPER, MANCHURIA, TIBET, SUNGARIA.

Location. It is in the eastern and central part of Asia. N. L. 20° to 55° ; E. L. 70° to 122° .

Boundaries. *North*, Siberia; *East*, Siberia, Japan Sea, Korea, Gulf of Pechili, Yellow Sea, China Sea, Pacific Ocean; *South*, South China Sea, French Indo-China, India; *West*, India. Afghanistan, Russian Turkestan and Siberia.

Size. While China is only one and one-sixth times the size of the United States its population is over four times that of the same country.

Surface. There are high mountains in the west and lower ones in the east. The general slope is towards the east. In the north is the Desert of Gobi, a barren waste. Tibet is an elevated table land not as productive as China proper. China is well watered. The northern rivers carry a deposit of yellow earth which raises the bed and causes the rivers to overflow the banks, destroying life and property. This deposit makes very fertile land.

Climate. South of the Si River it is tropical. In the basin of the Yangtze it is temperate. The basin of the Hoang Ho has about the climate of the northern part of the United States; long, cold winters; short, hot summers. In Mongolia and Tibet there are great extremes of temperature. As the mountains extend east and west they do not act as barriers to ocean winds. Typhoons originate near the Island of Formosa and sweep over the land, doing great damage, yet purifying the atmosphere, and therefore, while dreaded, are looked upon with favor.

Industries. Agriculture, manufacturing, fishing.

Products. Silk, cotton, rice, tea, sugar, opium. Its mineral wealth is undeveloped, owing to the superstition of the people. There are immense quantities of coal and other minerals.

Commerce. The commerce of this country is retarded by the conservative character of the people.

Exports. Raw silk, tea.

Imports. Manufactured articles, cotton goods, breadstuffs.

Cities. *Peking*, the capital, is in the eastern part of China, on the Pei River, one hundred miles from its mouth. Its seaport is Tienstin.

Shanghai. A seaport on the China Sea, is a trading port of the United States and Japan.

Canton. Large, important seaport in the southeastern part.

Hong Kong, on Hong Kong Island, one of the most important seaports, belongs to Great Britain. It is of great importance to the United States because it is near the Philippines.

Government. A republic, 1912.

The Chinese Government has made the following concessions of land:

To Great Britain—Weihaiwei, on the northeastern coast, and Hong Kong, on the southeastern coast.

To Germany—Kiauchau, on the northeastern coast.

To France—Wwangchawwan, on the southeastern coast.

INDIA.

Location. It is the southern part of Asia. N. L. 8° to 47° ; E. L. $60^{\circ} 15'$ to $100^{\circ} 15'$.

Boundaries. *North*, Afghanistan, Russia, China; *East*, China, French Indo-China, Siam; *South*, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea; *West*, Arabian Sea, Baluchistan, Afghanistan.

Size. British India is only about half as large as the United States, yet its population is over three times as great.

Surface. In the north, vast high mountain ranges. South of these mountains are the valleys of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra, while still further south are high tablelands or plateaus.

The soil is well watered and very fertile. The rivers bring to their lower course, where they overflow their banks, rich, alluvial deposits from the mountains that make the soil very productive.

Climate. Is generally of a tropical character. It also has a vertical climate. No country in the world is more affected by winds than India. When the monsoons that blow away from the land change their direction and blow from the sea over the land they come laden with moisture and striking cool, upper currents, deluge the land with rain. In the northern part of India more rain falls than anywhere else in the world. The failure of rain from any cause, causes famine which sometimes has produced fearful loss of life.

There are three seasons—the hot, the rainy and the cold.

Products. Rice, cotton, wheat, opium, silk, tea and textiles.

Industries. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce.

Commerce. The commerce of this country is immense, but as it is under British control the greater part goes to the United Kingdom.

Exports. Opium, wheat, jute, rice, cotton, indigo.

Imports. Manufactured goods, machinery.

Cities. *Delhi*, the ancient capital, was again made the capital of India in 1911 instead of Calcutta. It is in the North Central part on a branch of the Ganges River.

Calcutta, in the northeastern part, is a commercial city of great importance.

Bombay. A seaport on the western coast. It is said to have one of the best harbors in the world.

Madras. Is situated on the eastern coast. While it has no natural harbor, yet its trade with neighboring countries is great.

The importance and development of these cities is to be attributed to British influences.

AFRICA.

Location. It is in the western part of the Eastern Hemisphere, and in the southwestern part of the eastern continent. N. L. $37^{\circ} 20'$ to S. L. $34^{\circ} 51'$; W. L. $17^{\circ} 30'$ to E. L. $51^{\circ} 28'$.

As the equator crosses this country equally distant from its northern and southern points the greater part of it is in the torrid zone.

Boundaries. *North*, Atlantic Ocean, Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea; *East*, Asia, Red Sea, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, Indian Ocean; *South* and *West*, Atlantic Ocean.

Size. It is second in size of the grand divisions, being exceeded only by Asia.

It is estimated that it is about one-half as large again as North America.

Coast Line. With the exception of about ninety-three miles in the extreme north-eastern part the remainder of Africa has a coast line. This coast is the most regular of all the grand divisions, consequently there are few naturally good harbors.

The same conditions as to the seasons and position of the sun exist in this grand division south of the equator as exist in South America south of the equator.

Surface. This grand division is a vast table land with the mountains near the coast, principally in the north and southeastern parts.

In the northern part, south of the mountains, is the most extensive desert region of the world.

South of this the interior is well watered.

Climate. The climate of this grand division is more uniform than that of any other. It is hot and dry. Near the coast, on account of moisture and the decay of the luxuriant vegetation, it is very unhealthful.

People. The majority of the people of Africa belong to the Negro or black race, yet in the north and northeastern parts are found large numbers of the Caucasian or white race. Thus it will be seen that it is a country of marked contrasts in its people.

Here was the highest degree of culture and civilization, as the ruins and history of Egypt show, yet we find the lowest grades of savage and barbaric life.

As a whole the country is but little known.

Products. Gold, diamonds, cabinet woods, india rubber, dates. The products are not developed and there is comparatively very little commerce.

The Delta of the Nile is one of the most productive spots to be found. By a series of canals and dams the waters of the Nile have been controlled so that the growing crops of cotton can receive water as required.

This crop produces twice as much per acre as the American cotton and the fiber is much stronger.

EGYPT.

On account of its ruins, remnants of its departed greatness, and its peculiar river, the Nile, this country is one of the most interesting in the world.

Progress. While Egypt contains ruins of a mighty past it is gradually becoming modernized by European influences and enterprise. This is shown by the building of the Suez Canal; the railroad from Cairo to the Sudan; the manufacturing establishments; the trolley from Cairo to the Pyramids.

Location. In the extreme northeastern part of Africa. N. L. 22° to 31° 30'; E. L. 25° to 37°.

Size. Egypt proper is but little larger than Maryland, yet if Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is included it is one-fourth the size of the United States.

Surface. The Nile River divides it into two parts: That east of the river has low mountains, while that west of it is a sandy desert. The valley of the Nile with its delta is the fertile section of the country. It is not over nine miles in width.

Climate. Very little rain falls in Egypt. The air is dry and extremes of temperature are felt. There are three seasons in the Nile valley: When the valley is flooded by the rains in its upper course, from July to November is Winter or rainy

season; Spring, or seed time is from November to April; Summer, from April to July.

Products. Cotton, grains, rice and sugar.

Industry. Agriculture.

Commerce. The trade of Egypt is principally with the United Kingdom and Germany.

Exports. Cotton and cotton seed.

Imports. Coal, wood, metals.

Cities. *Cairo*, capital and metropolis, in the northeastern part of Egypt, at the head of the delta of the Nile River. It is a city of much interest to travelers. Here is seen true Oriental life. Nearby are the Pyramids, the wonder and fame of Egypt. *Alexandria*, a seaport in northern part.

Government. Nominally an absolute monarchy, but a tributary territory of Turkey. Really a government under the advisory direction of England's financial agent, who is really the governor of the country.

AUSTRALIA.

It is neither a grand division, nor a country, but only a very large island belonging to, and a part of, the British Empire.

Location. It is in the southeastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere, southeast from Asia and directly east of the southern part of Africa. It is wholly in the southern hemisphere. S. L. $10^{\circ} 41'$ to $39^{\circ} 11'$; E. L. 113° to $153^{\circ} 40'$. Its southern part is about the same distance from the equator as the southern part of New Jersey, while its northern part is about the same distance from the equator as the head of the Gulf of Nicaragua in Central America.

As it is south of the equator its seasons and the position of the sun are found to be similar to the conditions that exist in South America south of the equator.

Boundaries. It lies wholly in the Pacific and Indian Ocean. It is bounded *North*, Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Coral Sea and Pacific Ocean; *West*, Indian Ocean.

Size. It is about the same size as that portion of the United States that occupies the central part of North America.

Coast Line. Is generally regular, affording few good harbors. Off the northeastern coast is a large coral reef extending along the coast for over 1,000 miles. It acts as a breakwater, and it helps to form a sort of shelter for coasting vessels. Its numerous openings afford means of communication with the ocean.

Surface. There is an elevated, arid interior plain bordered by mountains. The mountains on the east are the most numerous. The general slope of the land is from north to south and east to west. In the southeastern part the mountains are nearer the coast (50 miles) than they are in the northeast (300 miles).

Australia, as to surface, is something like a saucer.

Climate. Tropical in the north and semi-tropical in the south. The greatest amount of rainfall is in the north and east. In the south and west there is but little, except in the extreme southwest corner, where there is plenty. There is no winter as we understand it. There is comparatively no cold weather, but plenty of sunshine. In the torrid zone the summer is wet. South of the Tropic of Capricorn the winter is the wet season.

Commerce. The principal trade of Australia is with the United Kingdom. The United States sells to Australia about one-tenth of what she buys.

Australia is the most progressive of all the British colonies.

Exports. Wool and gold.

Imports. Cotton and woollen goods, wheat, sugar, lumber and machinery.

Government. It is similar to that of Canada. It has a constitution. The British government is represented by a governor-general, appointed by the King.



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